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Chambliss, Bahner & Stophel, P.C. 1000 Tallan Building Two Union Square Chattanooga, TN 37402			PHAM, THIERRY L	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2624	

DATE MAILED: 01/26/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/507,022

Applicant(s)

ASCHENBRENNER ET AL.

Examiner

Thierry L. Pham

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 January 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-47 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-47 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

- This action is responsive to the following communication: an Amendment filed on 10/31/05.
- Claims 1-47 are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-24, 34-47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lipton (US 5835098), and in view of Hohensee et al (US 5813020)

Regarding claim 1, Lipton discloses a data structure (*a color profile identification is implemented at a data structure as shown in col. 6, lines 49-56*) embodied in a tangible computer readable medium (*e.g. CD-ROM, col. 6, lines 62-63*) for providing object level management of a document datastream in a print system (*print system as shown in fig. 2*) using tagged second resources (*each object and/or text is tagged/mapped with a color profile using a color profile identification data, figs. 3-4, col. 4, lines 58-65 and col. 5, lines 18-36*), the data structure comprising:

- a mixed object document structure (*document with mixed objects, col. 4, lines 48-65*), wherein the mixed object document structure further comprising: a mapping structure (*each object and/or text is tagged/mapped with a color profiles, figs. 3-4, col. 4, lines 58-65 and col. 5, lines 18-36*); and wherein the mapping structure includes at least one mapping reference identifying a set of rendering control data (*each object within a document is mapped and rendered via using a color profile object 29, col. 5, lines 28-37 and col. 6, lines 15-27*) as a secondary resource.

However, Lipton fails to teach and/or suggest a mixed document data structure comprising a page layout structure, wherein the page layout structure includes an include object structure, the include object structure signaling inclusion of an object identifying rendering control data mapped in the mapping structure for use in the rendering the object.

Hohensee, in the same field of endeavor for document rendering and printing, teaches a mixed document data structure (*mixed object document, abstract, fig. 4 and col. 1, lines 25-55*) comprising a page layout structure (*page layout, fig. 4*), wherein the page layout structure includes an include object structure (*page layout as shown in fig. 4 includes object structure, IOB*), the include object structure signaling inclusion of an object identifying rendering control data (*rendering control data for included object, fig. 4 and 6, lines 42-60*) mapped in the mapping structure for use in the rendering the object.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify mixed object document structure of Lipton to include a page layout structure that includes an include object structure as taught by Hohensee because of a following reason: (●) an object can be simply and efficiently presented on a document without requiring an original object to be replicate by utilizing include object structure (col. 6, lines 55-60); (●) using a color profile identification tags as taught by Lipton in combination with Hohensee's include object structure further reduces the size of the documents and to eliminate the need to embed the actual color profile in the document multiple times (Lipton, col. 2, lines 14-18).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Lipton with Hohensee to obtain the invention as specified in claim 1.

Regarding claim 2, Lipton further discloses the data structure of claim 1 wherein a plurality of mapping structures are provided (each individual object within a document is tagged with a color profile identification, figs. 3-4, col. 4, lines 58-65, and since each page of a document contains plurality of objects, therefore, plurality of mapping structures are performed).

Regarding claim 3, Lipton further discloses the data structure of claim 2 wherein a plurality of include object structures (each color profile identification including plurality of parameters, for example, profile header 31b as shown in fig. 3 includes various flags and fields describing the characteristics of the object to which it is associated with in a document for rendering intent purposes, col. 4, lines 1-7 and col. 6, lines 10-28) to an object references the identified rendering control data.

Regarding claim 4, Lipton further discloses the data structure of claim 1 wherein a plurality of include object structures (each color profile identification including plurality of parameters, for example, profile header 31b as shown in fig. 3 includes various flags and fields describing the characteristics of the object to which it is associated with in a document for rendering intent purposes, col. 4, lines 1-7 and col. 6, lines 10-28) to an object are provided for referencing identified rendering control data.

Regarding claims 5-6, Lipton further discloses the data structure of claim 1 wherein the rendering control data comprises source calibration parameter and wherein the source calibration parameters comprise a color profile (color profile identifications 31 as shown in fig. 2, and each color profile identification is corresponded to a color profile in system profile folder 30 for referencing a document data).

Regarding claim 7, Lipton further discloses the data structure of claim 1 wherein the source calibration parameters comprise halftoning parameters (each object including graphic objects and/or text within a document is tagged with a color profile identification, and each color profile identification is linked with a color profile object, col. 4, lines 57-65 and col. 2, lines 50-54, and please notes: each document as taught by Lipton contains plurality of objects including graphic, text, halftone, and etc, and Lipton also teaches these individual objects can be tagged with a color profile identification, "data structure").

Regarding claim 8, Lipton further discloses the data structure of claim 1 wherein the rendering control data comprises text rendering parameters (each object including graphic objects and/or text within a document is tagged with a color profile identification, and each color profile identification is linked with a color profile object, col. 4, lines 57-65).

Regarding claim 9, Lipton further discloses the data structure of claim 1 wherein the rendering control data comprises vector graphic rendering parameters (each object including graphic objects and/or text within a document is tagged with a color profile identification, and each color profile identification is linked with a color profile object, col. 4, lines 57-65 and col.

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2, lines 50-54, and please notes: each document as taught by Lipton contains plurality of objects including graphic, text, halftone, and etc, and Lipton also teaches these individual objects can be tagged with a color profile identification, “data structure”).

Regarding claim 10, Lipton further discloses the data structure of claim 1 wherein the rendering control data comprises image rendering parameters (each object including graphic objects and/or text within a document is tagged with a color profile identification, and each color profile identification is linked with a color profile object, col. 4, lines 57-65 and col. 2, lines 50-54, and please notes: each document as taught by Lipton contains plurality of objects including graphic, text, halftone, and etc, and Lipton also teaches these individual objects can be tagged with a color profile identification, “data structure”).

Regarding claim 11, Lipton discloses a method for providing object level management using tagged secondary resources (*object rendering using mapped color profiles, figs. 3-4*), comprising:

- generating a mapping structure (*each object and/or text is tagged/mapped with a color profiles, figs. 3-4, col. 4, lines 58-65 and col. 5, lines 18-36*) that includes at least one mapping reference identifying a set of rendering control data as a secondary resource (*each color profile identification including plurality of parameters, for example, profile header 31b as shown in fig. 3 includes various flags and fields describing the characteristics of the objects to which it is associated with in a document for rendering purposes, col. 4, lines 1-7, col. 10, lines 10-12, and please notes: a color profile identification is an object identification and/or object header that links/corresponds to an actual color profile stored in a database for referencing the rendering control data*); and
- printing (*printing a document according to color profile identification information that linked to a color profile, col. 5, lines 28-32, objects and/or texts that tagged with color profile is processed according to rendering control data as defined in the profile*) a page according to the at least one include object structure, at least one object on the page being rendered (*each object*

within a document is rendered via using a color profile object 29, col. 5, lines 28-37 and col. 6, lines 15-27) according to mapped rendering control data identified by the at least one object.

However, Lipton fails to teach and/or suggest generating a page layout structure, wherein the page layout structure includes an include object structure, the include object structure signaling inclusion of an object identifying rendering control data mapped in the mapping structure for use in the rendering the object.

Hohensee, in the same field of endeavor for document rendering and printing, teaches a mixed document data structure (*mixed object document, abstract, fig. 4 and col. 1, lines 25-55*) comprising a page layout structure (*page layout, fig. 4*), wherein the page layout structure includes an include object structure (*page layout as shown in fig. 4 includes object structure, IOB*), the include object structure signaling inclusion of an object identifying rendering control data (*rendering control data for included object, fig. 4 and 6, lines 42-60*) mapped in the mapping structure for use in the rendering the object.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify mixed object document structure of Lipton to include a page layout structure that includes an include object structure as taught by Hohensee because of a following reason: (●) an object can be simply and efficiently presented on a document without requiring an original object to be replicate by utilizing include object structure (col. 6, lines 55-60); (●) using a color profile identification tags as taught by Lipton in combination with Hohensee's include object structure further reduces the size of the documents and to eliminate the need to embed the actual color profile in the document multiple times (Lipton, col. 2, lines 14-18).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Lipton with Hohensee to obtain the invention as specified in claim 11.

Regarding claims 12-13, Lipton further discloses the method of claim 11 wherein the rendering control data comprises source calibration parameters, and wherein the source calibration parameters comprise a color profile (color profile identifications 31 as shown in fig. 2, and each color profile identification is corresponded to a color profile in system profile folder 30 for referencing a document data).

Regarding claim 14, Lipton further discloses the method of claim 12 wherein the source calibration parameters comprise halftoning parameters (each object including graphic objects and/or text within a document is tagged with a color profile identification, and each color profile identification is linked with a color profile object, col. 4, lines 57-65 and col. 2, lines 50-54, and please notes: each document as taught by Lipton contains plurality of objects including graphic, text, halftone, and etc, and Lipton also teaches these individual objects can be tagged with a color profile identification, "data structure").

Regarding claim 15, Lipton further discloses the method of claim 11 wherein the rendering control data comprises text rendering parameters (each object including graphic objects and/or text within a document is tagged with a color profile identification, and each color profile identification is linked with a color profile object, col. 4, lines 57-65).

Regarding claim 16, Lipton further discloses the method of claim 11 wherein the rendering control data comprises vector graphic rendering parameters (each object including graphic objects and/or text within a document is tagged with a color profile identification, and each color profile identification is linked with a color profile object, col. 4, lines 57-65 and col. 2, lines 50-54, and please notes: each document as taught by Lipton contains plurality of objects including graphic, text, halftone, and etc, and Lipton also teaches these individual objects can be tagged with a color profile identification, "data structure").

Regarding claim 17, Lipton further discloses the method of claim 11 wherein the rendering control data comprises image rendering parameters (each object including graphic objects and/or text within a document is tagged with a color profile identification, and each color profile identification is linked with a color profile object, col. 4, lines 57-65 and col. 2, lines 50-54, and please notes: each document as taught by Lipton contains plurality of objects including graphic, text, halftone, and etc, and Lipton also teaches these individual objects can be tagged with a color profile identification, "data structure").

Claims 34-40 recite limitations that are similar and in the same scope of invention as to those in claims 11-17 except computer readable memory for storing computer programs that performing the method steps as cited in claims 11-17. All computers/printers have some type of computer readable medium (i.e. CD-ROM of Lipton, col. 6, lines 59-64) for storing computer programs, hence claims 34-40 would be rejected using the same rationale as in claims 11-17.

Regarding claim 18, Lipton discloses a method for providing object level management for a page using tagged secondary resources (*object rendering using mapped color profiles, figs. 3-4*), comprising:

- determining (*determining whether a document contains any color profile identification which is tagged for objects with a document, fig. 5, col. 5, lines 40-50*) whether a document datastream includes a mapping structure comprising at least one mapping reference identifying a set of rendering control data (*rendering intents, col. 6, lines 15-28*) as a secondary resource; and
- obtaining rendering control data (*obtaining color profile object for rendering control step 56, fig. 5, col. 40-65*) identified by the at least one mapping reference for access by the printer (printer, fig. 2);
- printing a (*printing a document according to color profile identification information that linked to a color profile, col. 5, lines 28-32, objects and/or texts that tagged with color profile is processed according to rendering control data as defined in the profile*) according to the at least one include object structure, at least one object on the page being rendered according to the mapped rendering control data (*each object within a document is rendered via using a color profile object 29, col. 5, lines 28-37 and col. 6, lines 15-27*) identified by the at least one object.

However, Lipton fails to teach and/or suggest preparing a document for printing according to a page layout structure, wherein the page layout structure includes an include object structure, the include object structure signaling inclusion of an object identifying rendering control data mapped in the mapping structure for use in the rendering the object.

Hohensee, in the same field of endeavor for document rendering and printing, teaches a mixed document data structure (*mixed object document, abstract, fig. 4 and col. 1, lines 25-55*) comprising a page layout structure (*page layout, fig. 4*), wherein the page layout structure

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includes an include object structure (*page layout as shown in fig. 4 includes object structure, IOB*), the include object structure signaling inclusion of an object identifying rendering control data (*rendering control data for included object, fig. 4 and 6, lines 42-60*) mapped in the mapping structure for use in the rendering the object.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify mixed object document structure of Lipton to include a page layout structure that includes an include object structure as taught by Hohensee because of a following reason: (●) an object can be simply and efficiently presented on a document without requiring an original object to be replicate by utilizing include object structure (col. 6, lines 55-60); (●) using a color profile identification tags as taught by Lipton in combination with Hohensee's include object structure further reduces the size of the documents and to eliminate the need to embed the actual color profile in the document multiple times (Lipton, col. 2, lines 14-18).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Lipton with Hohensee to obtain the invention as specified in claim 18.

Regarding claims 19-20, Lipton further discloses the method of claim 18 wherein the rendering control data comprises source calibration parameters and wherein the source calibration parameters comprise a color profile (color profile identifications 31 as shown in fig. 2, and each color profile identification is corresponded to a color profile in system profile folder 30 for referencing a document data).

Regarding claim 21, Lipton further discloses the method of claim 19 wherein the source calibration parameters comprise halftoning parameters (each object including graphic objects and/or text within a document is tagged with a color profile identification, and each color profile identification is linked with a color profile object, col. 4, lines 57-65 and col. 2, lines 50-54, and please notes: each document as taught by Lipton contains plurality of objects including graphic, text, halftone, and etc, and Lipton also teaches these individual objects can be tagged with a color profile identification, "data structure"). Also see col. 2, lines 49-67 of Hohensee for more details.

Regarding claim 22, Lipton further discloses the method of claim 18 wherein the rendering control data comprises text rendering parameters (each object including graphic objects and/or text within a document is tagged with a color profile identification, and each color profile identification is linked with a color profile object, col. 4, lines 57-65).

Regarding claim 23, Lipton further discloses the method of claim 18 wherein the rendering control data comprises vector graphic rendering parameters (each object including graphic objects and/or text within a document is tagged with a color profile identification, and each color profile identification is linked with a color profile object, col. 4, lines 57-65 and col. 2, lines 50-54, and please notes: each document as taught by Lipton contains plurality of objects including graphic, text, halftone, and etc, and Lipton also teaches these individual objects can be tagged with a color profile identification, "data structure").

Regarding claim 24, Lipton further discloses the method of claim 18 wherein the rendering control data comprises image rendering parameters (each object including graphic objects and/or text within a document is tagged with a color profile identification, and each color profile identification is linked with a color profile object, col. 4, lines 57-65 and col. 2, lines 50-54, and please notes: each document as taught by Lipton contains plurality of objects including graphic, text, halftone, and etc, and Lipton also teaches these individual objects can be tagged with a color profile identification, "data structure"). Also see col. 2, lines 49-67 of Hohensee for more details.

Claims 41-47 recite limitations that are similar and in the same scope of invention as to those in claims 18-24 except computer readable memory for storing computer programs that performing the steps as cited in claims 18-24. All computers/printers have some type of computer readable medium (i.e. CD-ROM of Lipton, col. 6, lines 59-64) for storing computer programs, hence claims 41-47 would be rejected using the same rationale as in claims 18-24.

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Claims 25-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lipton and Hohensee as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Hohensee (US 5813020, herein, referring to as Hohensee '020).

Combination of Lipton and Hohensee teaches a system for providing object level management for a page, but fail to teach:

a print server for receiving an application data stream defining a document containing objects for printing and creating a printer data stream that is specific to a destination printer engine in order to integrate with the printer's specific capabilities and command set; and
control unit for maintaining cached objects, the control unit further comprising a raster image processor for rendering image object according to commands provided by the print server in the printer data stream;

Hohensee '020, in the same field of endeavor for providing object level management, teaches:

- a print server (print server 26, fig. 1) for receiving an application data stream (MO:DCA data stream 24, fig. 1) defining a document containing objects (documents contains at least one object for printing, col. 2, lines 49-56) for printing and creating a printer data stream (print server 26 translates MO:DCA into IPDS data stream, fig. 1, col. 7, lines 33-36) that is specific to a destination printer engine (print engine 34, fig. 1) in order to integrate with the printer's specific capabilities and command set (col. 2, lines 60-64); and
- control unit (print processor 32 of printer 30, fig. 1) for maintaining cached objects (print process 32 caches processed document pages, col. 5, lines 25-30 and col. 7, lines 44-47), the control unit further comprising a raster image processor (print processor 32 further includes raster image processor for rendering image objects, col. 7, lines 35-62) for rendering image object according to commands provided by the print server in the printer data stream. Please also notes, Hohensee also teaches a method for tagging secondary resources to a document (i.e. col. 2, lines 56-67 and col. 7, lines 22-35, col. 10, lines 1-8, and col. 12, lines 8-22).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Lipton and Hohensee to include a print server and a raster image processor as taught by Hohensee '020 because of a following reason: (•) allowing

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multiple users to transmit print jobs to be stored and processed by the print server; by doing so, it reduces network traffic and transmission time (col. 18, lines 1-5 of Hohensee '020), for example, when multiple users trying to access a printer at the same time, network traffic also increased, by storing print jobs at the print server for later printing reduces network traffic congestions; (●) tagging a secondary resource (e.g. color profiles) to an individual objects within a document will improve the presentation outlook of an outputted document (abstract, Hohensen '020 and also see col. 12, lines 8-22); (●) *using a color profile identification tags* reduce the size of the documents and to eliminate the need to embed the actual color profile in the document multiple times (Lipton, col. 2, lines 14-18).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Lipton and Hohensee with Hohensee '020 to obtain the invention as specified in claim 25.

Regarding claim 26, combinations of Lipton and Hohensee further teach the secondary resource is shipped in the printer (please refers to claim 18 above for more details).

Regarding claim 27, Hohensee further teaches the system of claim 25 wherein the secondary resource is downloaded by the print server based upon the mapping when the secondary resource is not resident (downloading and storing resources to printer's memory device, col. 11, lines 1-52).

Regarding claims 28-29, Lipton further teaches the system of claim 25 wherein the rendering control data comprises source calibration parameters and wherein the source calibration parameters comprises a color profile (color profile identifications 31 as shown in fig. 2, and each color profile identification is corresponded to a color profile in system profile folder 30 for referencing a document data).

Regarding claim 30, Lipton further teaches the system of claim 28 wherein the source calibration parameters comprise halftoning parameters (each object including graphic objects and/or text within a document is tagged with a color profile identification, and each color profile identification is linked with a color profile object, col. 4, lines 57-65 and col. 2, lines 50-54, and

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please notes: each document as taught by Lipton contains plurality of objects including graphic, text, halftone, and etc, and Lipton also teaches these individual objects can be tagged with a color profile identification, "data structure"). Also see col. 2, lines 49-67 of Hohensee for more details.

Regarding claim 31, Lipton further teaches the system of claim 25 wherein the rendering control data comprises text rendering parameters (each object including graphic objects and/or text within a document is tagged with a color profile identification, and each color profile identification is linked with a color profile object, col. 4, lines 57-65).

Regarding claims 32-33, Lipton further teaches the system of claim 25 wherein the rendering control data comprises vector graphic rendering parameters and image rendering parameters (each object including graphic objects and/or text within a document is tagged with a color profile identification, and each color profile identification is linked with a color profile object, col. 4, lines 57-65 and col. 2, lines 50-54, and please notes: each document as taught by Lipton contains plurality of objects including graphic, text, halftone, and etc, and Lipton also teaches these individual objects can be tagged with a color profile identification, "data structure"). Also see col. 2, lines 49-67 of Hohensee for more details.

Response to Arguments

- Applicant's arguments, see pages 14-17, filed 10/31/05, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1, 11, 34 under 102(b) and 18, 25, and 41 under 103(a) have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of newly found prior art reference due to newly added features/limitations as cited in independent claims 1, 11, 18, 25, 34, and 41.

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- Applicant's arguments, see page 14, filed 10/31/05, with respect to claims 1-10 have been fully considered and are persuasive. 35 U.S.C. 101 rejection of claims 1-10 for non-statutory subject matter has been withdrawn.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

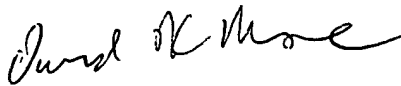
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thierry L. Pham whose telephone number is (571) 272-7439. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (9:30 AM - 6:00 PM).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David K. Moore can be reached on (571)272-7437. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Thierry L. Pham


DAVID MOORE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600